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THE FARMER'S REMEMBRANCE FOR SEPTEMBER.

September is the *seed season for wheat*, and the sowing should be as *early* as possible—the summer fallow will be the first ready, to which the potato ground will succeed—the ground should be uniformly reduced into proper tilth, as it is a gross error to sow wheat, or, indeed, any other grain, on rough sods. Great attention should also be paid to the *quality* of the seed, and its *species*, as suited to different soils. Sowing, in this respect, is miserable economy. *Steeping* can be but of little use, as far as it respects the preventing the ears from being blighted by airs and dews that are to fall nine months after, but *washing repeatedly in water* has the beneficial effect of detecting the light and barren grains, which should never be sown; what sinks will be productive. *Winter fallows* should now be put in a state of preparation.

All the *cattle* stall fed, or otherwise, and fat pigs which are marketable, should be, generally speaking, disposed of in the course of this month; prices will, after this period, probably decline—nothing, if possible, should be kept, that will not go on to February; *store cattle*, of all kinds, should now be purchased. From the abundance of potatoes, *pigs* will be a great object with the intelligent farmer, who may profitably employ this vegetable for still more general purposes of improving his lean stock, if he will but consult his own interest by adopting the system of *stall feeding*. As the great hinge upon which husbandry turns is the *production of manure*, and to this effect nothing so materially contributes as *the housing and home feeding cattle*—great as has been our produce in corn and cattle, there does not exist a doubt, that, by a proper system, it might be increased *ten fold* in a very short period. It should be one of the first objects with the farmer, to take care that nothing is, on any account, wasted or thrown away that can possibly be converted into manure; he should, therefore, construct his farm-yard in such a manner that every thing with ease may be converted to the purpose. Every vegetable matter, such as the waste of hay, straw, fern, leaves, rushes, coarse grasses, flags, should be preserved and collected, turned with small portions of quick lime, and so gradually reduced; or they may be strewed over the farm-yard, eight or ten inches thick, and submitted to the treadings of the cattle. *With manure*, even on the most unpromising soils, the greatest advantage may be secured; *without it*, the whole system of farming languishes, and loss and disappointment must be the inevitable portion of the farmer.

The work of cleaning nursery grounds of weeds, of planting out young fir and ever-greens, and preparing and laying cuttings, is still to be carried on; this, also, is the proper season for sowing all sorts of seeds, which are in the rot heap, with the exception of elm seeds, which should be deferred till April.

A *taste for planting* seems to be very generally prevalent, and, we trust, it will be sedulously cultivated, for there is not one in the whole circle of rural improvements which confers more real delight on the cultivator, or promotes more beneficially the salutary principle of *local attachment*. Who is there, who has a heart, that does not, after a long absence from his native country, look for the tree under whose branches he enjoyed his boyish sports, and for the stream where he bathed, and feels, when he contemplates them, an access of all those soothing recollections, associated with the season of joy, hope, and innocence.

The *fruit in orchards* should now, also, be particularly attended. This subject, so thoroughly understood in England, seems here but little known, yet the produce is highly valuable; when the leaf begins to wither, and the pips to become brown, the apples and pears should be gathered with as little bruising as possible. In various parts of Ireland we have seen, with great regret, many parcels of ground, under the name of orchards, in a state of mere waste, the trees old, decayed, and nearly useless, and the fruits of inferior sorts; instead of which, at a very slight expense, the best species might be secured, by removing the unproductive stocks, employing

care in the culture, particularly in stiff retentive soils, where the bottom is wet, in which the trees soon begin to grow mossy, and decline in the course of a few years. The best mode of planting is said to be in rows, and the same species of fruit, if possible, in each row, that no one, by possessing greater vigour and luxuriance, might overgrow and shade another; this arrangement also facilitates the collection of the fruit. They should also extend from north to south, as in this direction each part of every tree will receive the most equal proportions of light and heat—if crops are taking from the surface, they should be light and not exhausting. As no farm can be said to be complete without an orchard, we would direct the attention of the farmer to this point, in the hope that we may, at no distant period, rival the sister country in the excellence of our cider.

THE KITCHEN GARDEN.

Beginning of September.—Sow a few sugar loaf, early Battersea, and early Yorkshire cabbages, for a nursery, in a warm sheltered situation, to supply vacancies in the spring; sow winter spinnage, and carrots, in a warm border; make mushroom beds.

Middle of September.—Cut down asparagus-haulm; earth up cardoons; put out the last celery to blanch; sow radishes and lettuces in borders and frames.

End of September.—Transplant cauliflowers into old cucumber beds; transplant your last brocoli, blanch celery; gather seeds carefully, if dry.

FLOWERS.

Plant hardy flowers; prepare beds for bulbous roots; slip polyanthes, primroses, &c.; sow the seeds of bulbous rooted plants, as tulips, ranunculuses, crocuses, and fritillarias; transplant flowering shrubs, and make layers of them; transplant jonquils, plant crocuses, snow-drops, and pascasses.

CURE FOR THE DISEASE IN APPLE TREES.

Brush off the white down, clear off the red stain underneath it, and anoint the places infected with a liquid mixture of train oil and Scotch snuff.

SIMPLE SCIENCE—GOLD.

Sir—Having been exceedingly pleased with some interesting remarks on chemistry in your two last journals, I have thought a short paper on each of the various metals would not be uninteresting to some of your readers. I therefore have made a beginning with gold, and shall send you weekly a similar account of the other metals if this be approved of.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,
E. B.

There is not perhaps an idea more generally believed by mankind, than that gold is the heaviest as well as the most valuable metal known. However correct this idea may have been some seventy or eighty years back, the increasing light and knowledge poured upon the science of chemistry, has raised a successful rival for these peculiarities in a metal discovered by Dr. Lewis, and called platinum. Gold is about nineteen times heavier than water, while platinum is twenty-two times as heavy, and more valuable.

Gold is generally found in a metallic state, alloyed with silver or copper, and commonly in grains; it exists principally in the warmer climates of the earth; has been found in the sands of many rivers of India, Africa, America and France, and has been collected in moderate quantities in both Scotland and Ireland, in which latter place it has been found in grains from the smallest size up to two or three ounces—only two grains having been found larger, the one five and the other twenty-two ounces in weight. Near Pampeluna, in South America, single labourers have collected upwards of £200 worth of wash gold in a day; and in the province of Sonora, the Spaniards discovered a plain fourteen leagues in length, in which they found wash gold, at a depth of only fourteen inches, in such quantities that in a short time, with a few labourers, they collected gold to the value of £31,229 10s.; some of the grains weighed seventy-two ounces, and one which weighed one hundred and thirty-two is deposited in the royal cabinet of Madrid, and valued at £500. When a projecting